

All the News  
Each Week

# The Chinook Advance

INDUSTRY AND  
PROSPERITY

Vol VII. No. 49

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, September 1, 1921

Subscription: \$1.50 per year, in advance. Single Copy, 5 cents

## Small Bank Accounts

We welcome even the smallest accounts and extend the same service to the patron depositing one dollar a week, as to the firm banking thousands.

Moreover, that deposit of \$1 a week, continued regularly, and including interest at 3% compounded semi-annually, gives you a balance of \$280.26 in five years.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Chinook Branch  
Cereal Branch

W. A. Cruickshank, Manager  
J. Jack, Manager

## Fence Posts

Two car load of large sized Willow pos's just arrived. When you are in the Town leave your requirements with us for any Building Material you may need.

YOURS for SERVICE and QUALITY

Imperial Lumber Yards, Ltd.

R. W. HAMON, manager  
Chinook, Alberta

## GROCERIES

We always have a  
Full Stock of Fresh Groceries  
And our prices are reasonable.

Fruits in Season Confectionery

Chinook Produce Co.

H. Meade, Prop

## What's a Guarantee?

Our idea of a guarantee is that the manufacturer who gives one which has not any tags and loopholes—believes in his product.

So much so that he stands ready to make good any loss suffered by the purchaser through defective material or workmanship.

It's mainly because of the guarantee that goes with them that we are selling and recommending Ames Holden "Auto-Shoes."

Of course, we know they give the cheapest mileage too—that they are dependable tires for any make of car, anywhere. But it's the guarantee that we talk about most. It's the straight and clean-cut, without time or mileage limits. It shifts our responsibility on to the manufacturer and he lives up to every letter of it. Come in and let us tell you about the guarantee that goes with

AMES HOLDEN  
"AUTO-SHOES"

Cord and Fabric Tires in all Standard Size

## Service Garage

CHINOOK, Alta. Phone 10



## CHINOOK SCHOOL

### BOARD MEET

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chinook Consolidated School District was held in the school on Saturday, Aug. 6. All the members were present.

Mr. Code, of Hanna, was the first choice for Principal at a salary of \$2,000. Miss Todd was second choice, at the same salary, while Miss Katherine Dawson, of Red Deer, was third choice at a salary of \$1,800.

Mr. W. H. Helden was offered the position of teacher of grades 6, 7 and 8, at a salary of \$1,200.

That Miss Effie Storey be second choice, and Miss Marshall third choice.

The following accounts were passed:

Robinson Bros.	\$20.00
Banner Hardware	.95
Bulletin Publishing Co.	1.80
Herald	2.40
J. L. Carter	5.00
Bruce Cons. S.D., for van \$100 and interest, to be paid as soon as funds are available.	

That the School open on September 1st.

The Board adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock.

### Important Notice to Farmers

A meeting of the Chinook U.F.A. Local to arrange for fall and winter sessions will be held in the school on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend as important business will be discussed.

### DISTRICT CONVENTION

The District Convention of the Women's Institute will be held in Chinook on Sept. 8, in the church at 2 p.m. Members of the Institute please take notice and be present. A splendid programme will be provided.

The unemployment situation is one of the many problems which the new government is giving a good deal of attention these days. The Red Cross is doing its part in helping to give information along these lines.

### L. S. Dawson Appointed Secretary Of Coltholme Municipality

At a Council meeting of the Municipal District of Coltholme held last Saturday, Mr. L. S. Dawson was appointed secretary-treasurer. The salary was fixed at fifteen hundred dollars a year. There were seven aspirants for the position.

This year 14,231 acres are under crop on the Noble Foundation farm, and 12,345 acres under summer fallow.

## Personalities

Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 5. All stores will be closed.

### Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our thanks to all the dear kind people of Chinook and Rearville who helped us so much in our sorrow and the death of our little daughter, Gladys Muriel. May God bless you all.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Seuter

Call at the Service Garage and see the Graphite Penetrating Oil. Just the thing for your car or machine.

Horn—To Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLean, of Chinook, on Sunday, Aug. 21, a son.

The members of the Official Board of the Chinook Church are requested to meet in the church at 8 p.m. Sept. 5. Rev. Thos. Powell, Superintendent of Missions, will be present.

Mrs. E. Marfleet, of Oyen, who was visiting Mrs. R. Smith for a few days, returned last Saturday morning.

The Youngstown District meeting will be held in the Chinook Church on Sept. 6. The session will open at 9 a.m. In the evening at 8 p.m. there will be a public meeting addressed by Dr. Kirby, Principal of Mount Royal College, Calgary, and by Rev. T. Powell, of Calgary. Do not miss the opportunity of hearing these men.

Mrs. Thos. Watson, of Rearville, left Sunday morning for Calgary, where she will undergo medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Riel left on Monday for Oyen where they will reside.

Mrs. C. R. Brownell, of Vancouver, is visiting friends in this district.

A meeting of the electors of the Village of Chinook will be held in the fire hall on Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for councillor for Chinook.

Miss Gladys Millichamp left on Sunday for Youngstown where she will teach in the school.

Don't miss the Harvest Festival Service in the Chinook church next Sunday evening, Sept. 4, at 7.30.

Mrs. C. C. Stata, who has been visiting with her son, Mr. E. C. Stata for the last seven weeks, returned to Calgary Tuesday.

A public sale of household furniture will be held at 2 p.m. today at the residence of Mrs. D. V. Boyer. As Mrs. Boyer is leaving the district, everything will be sold without reserve.

Edmonton Board of Trade intend to increase its membership to 1,000 before the end of the year. How many members will the Chinook B. of T. have by the end of the year?

## United Grain Growers Ltd.

Dealers in Wheat, Oats, Rye and Flax  
All kinds Machinery, Lumber,  
Building Supplies, Flour, Bran  
and Shorts, Twine, Salt,  
Apples, Hay, etc.

Get our prices before buying. Special prices on Car Lots

C. W. RIDEOUT,  
AGENT CHINOOK.

Why waste time and  
money looking for  
lost horses or cattle  
when an Ad. in the  
**Advance**  
will do that for you.

## SWEATERS

Everybody is talking about our Sweaters. Have you secured yours yet? They are all pure wool made by Ballantyne, which speaks for itself. They are going fast, so get yours early. We have Ladies, Men's Girl's and Boy's in all sizes and colors. Also a large assortment of Toques, Scarfs.

We are Sole Agents for  
**Stanfield's Underwear in Chinook**

Quality is better than ever, and prices are away down. Everybody knows Stanfield's Underwear is the best in Canada. Buy yours here and get the best.

## Groceries

We have the best quality at the lowest prices. Increasing business every day assures us that our prices must be lowest in town. Bring your lists here, compare our prices and convince yourselves.

**J. M. Montgomery**

"The Store that Saves You Money"





## Reply Is Received To Proposals Sent To Eamonn de Valera

Dublin.—The Dail Eireann "cabinet" has replied to the letter which Premier Lloyd George sent to Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republican leader, on August 13. It was in this letter that the British Premier informed Mr. de Valera that there could be no compromise on the question of the right of Ireland to secede and also attempted to make clear the conditions of the proposed peace settlement.

While the text of the republican letter will not be published until an agreed joint communiqué is issued, it is understood that it makes no mention of a republic, but enunciates the principle of independence and expresses aversion to a resumption of warfare. Thus, it is considered, there still is a wide opening for a continuance of peace negotiations, a fact which has caused widespread satisfaction and a general feeling of optimism.

An issue of the Irish Bulletin, official Dail Eireann organ, going into a detailed discussion of what it says the Government has denied Ireland, declares Mr. Lloyd George's offer "does not actually propose what it professes to propose; what it does actually propose no nation could adopt without dishonor."

Comparing the offer of the British Prime Minister with the form of governments granted to Canada and South Africa, the Bulletin asserts that these dominions are allowed to compose their domestic differences without interference from outside and concludes:

"There could be free negotiations on many matters in the Premier's six conditions and amicable arrangements arrived at to the common interests of both countries. But the basis must be one of freedom."

These words are taken as indicating the intention of leaving room for detailed negotiations on almost every point of the peace proposals.

## Say Germany Is Insulting Britain

### G.W.V.A. Asking Government to Stop Influx of Booklets.

Ottawa.—That large quantities of German booklets, containing insulting references to Great Britain and the other allied nations, were being rushed into Canada, and that the practice must cease immediately, were the opinions expressed by high officials of the Dominion Command of the Great War Veterans' Association. These booklets, it was alleged, were being received by persons in positions of authority and without the consent of the recipients. C. G. MacNeil, secretary of the Dominion Command, G. W. V. A., is taking the matter up with the government, and has forwarded a letter to the secretary of state asking for speedy action in terminating the influx of these pamphlets.

### Forward Acceptance

Tokio.—Japan's acceptance of the invitation of President Harding to participate in the conference in Washington on Far Eastern question and disarmament, in November next, has been forwarded to Washington.

## Wreck Of Giant Dirigible A Most Terrible Mishap

Airship Collapsed When Flying a Thousand Feet Over City of Hull.

Hull, England.—Seventeen officers and men of the United States Navy, and twenty-seven officers and men of the British Navy, met death in the collapse of the great dirigible ZR-2, over the city of Hull.

Every one of the United States men on board the ill-fated craft perished, as far as could be ascertained.

Only five of the 49 who were making the trip in the dirigible prior to the vessel being turned over to the United States Navy, are known to have been saved.

The United States officers who started the trip include Commander Louis H. Maxfield, Washington; Lieut.-Commander Emory Coil, Marietta, Ohio; Lieut. Henry W. Hoyt, Clearwater, Fla.; Lieut. Marcus H. Esterley, Washington; Lieut.-Commander Valentine N. Bieg, Brynmawr, Ia.; and Lieut. Charles G. Little, Newburyport, Mass.

The British losses include the famous air veteran, Brig.-Gen. E. M. Maitland, Lieut. A. H. Swann, Lieut. L. C. Little, Lieut. R. S. Montague, Flight Lieut. Thomas, and all the

## Serious Floods In China

Peking.—Hundreds of villages have been destroyed and thousands of persons left homeless by an overflowing of the Hoangho, or Yellow River, which, after a month of heavy rains has flooded large areas in the province of Shantung. Railroad communication between this city and Shanghai has been interrupted. There has been widespread destruction of crops over the districts of Shantung, which during the last spring and summer have been suffering from famine.

## Many Lives Lost In Malabar Riot

### Anxiety Is Felt for Safety of English Residents

London.—More than one thousand lives, it is feared, have been lost in the rioting in the Malabar district of British India, says an Exchange Telegraph Company's despatch from Bombay. Anxiety is felt for the English women and children in the outlying districts. Several railway stations have been wrecked. Twenty men of the Leinster Regiment at Tirunagundi are reported to have been cut off.

It is also reported, adds the message, that the rioting natives are working their way from the interior to Calicut on the coast.

## Canadians Wanted For National Fleet

### Merchant Marine Company Anxious to Employ as Many as Possible

Montreal.—"We are anxious to get as many Canadians as possible to man the ships of the national fleet, instead of discriminating against them," stated R. B. Teakle of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Company, in reply to a statement to the effect that Canadians were being discriminated from employment on ships of this country. Mr. Teakle praised the Navy League of Canada for its great work in this respect.

### Record Non-Stop Flight

New York.—A record non-stop flight from Montreal to New York in 3 hours 13 minutes, was completed by Canadian aviators, all former members of the Royal Flying Corps. They used an eight-passenger Junker monoplane.

### Will Reforest Three Million Acres Quebec.—The Quebec Department of Lands plans to reforest as soon as possible 3,000,000 acres of waste land, said J. G. Piche, chief forestry engineer for the province, addressing the Rotary Club here.

### Writs For West York

Ottawa.—Writs for the by-election in West York constituency have been issued. Nominations will take place on September 22 with polling on October 6.

## WESTERN EDITORS



C. Lawrence, publisher of the Enterprise, Dunblane, Sask.

## As West Grows So Will East

### Heavy Load of Taxation Carried By Small Population.

Every new settler in the Canadian West means at least one new job for someone in the Canadian East. Those who fear that an immigration campaign that would bring in settlers might add to the unemployment in Eastern Cities should bear this truth in mind. One in the West means at least one in the East.

The present immigration policy tends to ADD TO rather than subtract from the total of the unemployed in Canada. At present a small Western population is bearing the whole cost of the railways, telegraphs, Government and other public services in the West. It is admittedly a heavy load. Though these costs are reduced to a rock bottom minimum, they take from the Western farmer nevertheless, a comparatively large share of his total earnings. Sometimes, in bad crop years, he tends to become discouraged; he may even—in isolated cases—abandon his farm. And when he does, another idle man must also be reported in the East.

But with more immigrants, more settlers, more farms, these overhead costs in the West are reduced. Ten people are paying the bill instead of five. A poor crop does not matter so much. Then costs grow lighter in the only way costs can be lightened. Their numbers increase. Then purchasing power expands. And there is more employment in the East.

The ban on immigration is a step towards greater unemployment—not less. This cannot be too strongly emphasized.

## Premier Hughes To Visit France

### Will Present Australian Flag to City of Amiens.

London.—Premier William Hughes, of Australia, has left London on his homeward journey. He will spend a week in France and will present an Australian flag to the city of Amiens and will also unveil a cross in honor of Australian soldiers who fell at Villers-Bretonneux in 1918.

In conversing with Reuters correspondent, the Australian premier was unable to say whether he would return to the old country before long.

Hon. Mr. Sasiri, who is the Indian delegate to the Imperial Conference, left London on the same train with Mr. Hughes, going to Geneva to attend the meeting of the League of Nations.

## Supply Of Feed Is Ample

Ottawa.—Telegraphic reports covering the livestock situation in the west have just been received by the Department of Agriculture from provincial deputy ministers and principal officials of the Agricultural Departments of three prairie provinces. All go to show that the supply of feed in the West is quite ample. The probabilities are, furthermore, that a good deal more hay will yet be made, particularly if dry weather is realized. Cutting is difficult as the sluices are rather full.

## Tribute To Late

### Sir Sam Hughes

### Parliamentarians Join in Rouser Over Ex-Minister's Death

Ottawa.—Parliamentarians and public men from the Prime Minister down have joined in expressing their sorrow at the passing of Sir Sam Hughes, for years one of Canada's outstanding figures in political and military life. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the premier, paid the following tribute:

"A truly remarkable man has passed from us in the death of Sir Sam Hughes. His mind was alert and well informed. His heart was a dynamo of energy. Fear was something he knew nothing at all about; indeed, courage was his overmastering characteristic. It dominated his other faculties and directed his career."

"That he has done much for Canada and for the Empire he loved, no one would dare to doubt. At a critical time, his equipment of talent and experience and his extraordinary personality contributed a vast service to this country for which all are grateful, and the memory of which will live as long as our history is read."

## Indian Natives Riot

### Seditious Agitators Cause Open Rebellion in Malabar District.

Bombay.—A grave situation has arisen in the Malabar district, on the west coast of British India, where seditious agitators have been working on the religious fanaticism of the ignorant natives.

Their activities have resulted in serious mass rioting, bloodshed and destruction of property. Military forces have been sent to quell the rioting, causing many casualties. Railway lines have been cut. Post offices have been robbed, and mob law is almost supreme in several small towns. One village, surrounded by a mob, has been repeatedly making despairing calls for help. Military reinforcements have arrived at Bangalore, capital of the district of Mysore.

A proclamation has been issued by the British officer commanding troops in the Malabar area. It refers to "open rebellion" prevailing in the district on North Honani, 38 miles southeast of Calicut. Several murders have occurred, the victims including a military officer and a superintendent of police.

### Greeks Are Hopeful

Athens.—Greek operations against the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor will be completed within a month at the present rate of progress, declared M. Theotokis, minister of war, in talking with newspaper men here. He asserted that Turkish forces opposing the Greeks might be estimated to number about 60,000.

### Treaty Signed

Vienna.—The treaty of peace with the United States has been signed here.

## Steamboating On Saskatchewan River In The Late Seventies

By O-GE-MAS-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyright)

The Hudson's Bay Company had with much energy and considerable expenditure placed two steamers on Lake Winnipeg and several boats on the river above the Grand Rapids, and as this system was fairly successful for transportation of freight, it gradually replaced the Red River cart transport. Occasionally one of the river boats would reach Edmonton; twice I think in one season was the record of the Nor-West, which, by the way, was the most successful craft of them all, carrying two hundred tons on an exceedingly light draft of water.

American captains and mates from the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were employed exclusively, but our own natives speedily took to piloting and some of them became experts. The crews were all Indians, chiefly drawn from the Pas and Grand Rapids, but a few plain Indians from above Prince Albert would occasionally engage for a trip or two.

I was receiving and shipping freight in the summer of 1877 at Grand Rapids (Mr. Alex. Matheson, transport manager), and when loading the Nor-West on one occasion I noted the big fat Yankee mate who was standing on the deck at the gangway singing a rough chantee song to the Indians passing him heavily loaded; from one to two hundred pounds a man being the general load. Occasionally, to hurry matters, he would kick an Indian in the posterior while passing, and break forth into "Come along! Come along! You sons of —. Come a running," and so on.

Amongst the Indians was a wild-looking big chap who hailed from Fort Pitt, with a long plait of jet black hair hanging to his waist, wearing a broad belt of parchment buffalo hide studded with brass tacks, and a big scalping knife, the sheath of which was decorated in the same way. His whole costume consisted of a cotton shirt, a pair of cloth leggings and a breechcloth. I saw this Indian's eyes flash as the mate was doing his kicking stunt, and thought he looked dangerous, so walking down the gangway I tapped Mr. Mate on the shoulder and warned him that this was not a crew of southern niggers, but red Indians, and dangerous men to monkey with. His reply was a stream of profanity. Let me attend to the freight checking and he would hustle the — and so on. I returned to the warehouse and kept my eye on the mate. The big Pitt Indian had a heavy load placed on his shoulders, and down the gangway he went with his shirt fluttering in the breeze. He received a tremendous kick be-

hind, and in an instant Mr. Mate was on his back and the Indian furiously stabbing him. Several of us rushed to the rescue, and it took us all our time to hold the savage, who was in a mad fury, yelling that he had never been insulted before and only death could wipe out the stain. We noted some blood on the knife and thought it was all up with the mate, but fortunately he had managed to twist his body and dodge the knife and was only bleeding from scratches. Never was a man so changed. There was too scared to go back to his duty, as he felt certain either his opponent or the other Indians would scalp him, and we finally had to ship him into Fort Garry by the lake boat. Gradually the Yankee mates were done away with and our steady Scotchmen replaced them. These, though slower, had the faculty of getting on well with the native crews.

Indians dislike profanity, and the Cree, whose language is generally understood throughout the north, have no swear words in their vocabulary. The captain of the Northcote that summer was an artist in many things and strange tales, and when these failed him in moments of emergency, down went his hat on the deck and on it he jumped with both feet. His desperate language had made trouble on several occasions, and he was warned to guard his speech. We had just loaded the Northcote with 160 tons of freight for Prince Albert, working day and night as usual at the depot, especially as the water was steadily falling in the Upper River, and away she went. On the evening of next day arrived a canoe with a letter from the captain stating he was tied up with a strike and all his crew on shore. The chief asked me to go up at once and try and settle the difference (as I had managed to do on other occasions), so within half an hour I was on my way up the river with an Indian and bark canoe, and a heavy plaid ahead of us. The scene of the strike was at Chemahawin at the west end of Cedar Lake, and fortunately it being calm, we were able to make the long traverse safely and finally reached the steamer.

Captain — could hardly articulate for rage and every word was an oath. The poor beggar did not seem able to help it. I noted the men all sitting and smoking and the boys are grinning at the boss' discomfiture. I coaxed him into the cabin and told him the situation was a serious one and he was liable to lose his job if he did not cool down. Well, he was helpless, so asked what I would advise and I gave him this ultimatum.

(To be continued)

## Russia May Have To Refuse Relief

### Soviet Will Not Recognize Debts of Former Regime.

London.—Russia will be compelled to decline British and French famine aid, says the Pravda of Moscow, because these countries have agreed to assist only on condition that the Soviet Government recognize the debts of the former Russian regime amounting to several billion gold roubles. The Pravda, which is quoted in a Reuters despatch from Riga, declares the Soviet Government would prefer to purchase the necessary food itself at a cost of 100,000,000 roubles rather than pay even the interest on these debts amounting to about 500,000,000 roubles.

## Congestion Of Fruit In Okanagan

### Season is Earlier and Prices are Lower.

Vernon, B.C.—With a lack of orders from the prairie trade, the early fruit harvest in the Okanagan has resulted in a congestion of fruit awaiting shipment. The season is at least two weeks earlier this year in the fruit belt, and the bulk of the orders are not coming yet, probably because housewives have not got down to preserving. Prices, however, are lower this season and great activity at shipping warehouses is looked for in a very short time.

## First Car of Wheat Arrives at Calgary

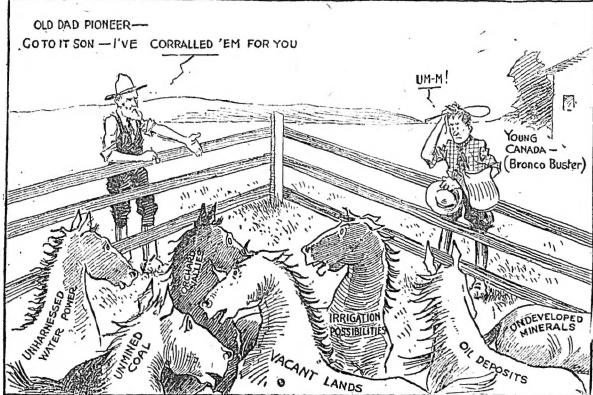
### Shipped From Vernon and Graded No. 2 Northern

Calgary.—The first carload of this season's spring wheat has arrived in Calgary. It was shipped by J. S. Galbraith and Sons, of Vernon, B.C., and consigned to William Cunningham and Co. It graded No. 2 Northern, and was sold at the Winnipeg cash close price of \$1.77½. It is stated that there are about 100,000 bushels of wheat this year in the Vernon district. Most of this wheat will find its way to Europe by way of the Panama canal.

Winnipeg Old-Timer Dead  
Winnipeg.—Robert Leckie, one of the thirty-six registered in the first Winnipeg directory, issued in 1876, is dead here, aged 70. He was born in Kincardine, Ont., and came to Winnipeg in 1874. He established a decorating business which he conducted continuously until his retirement in 1919.

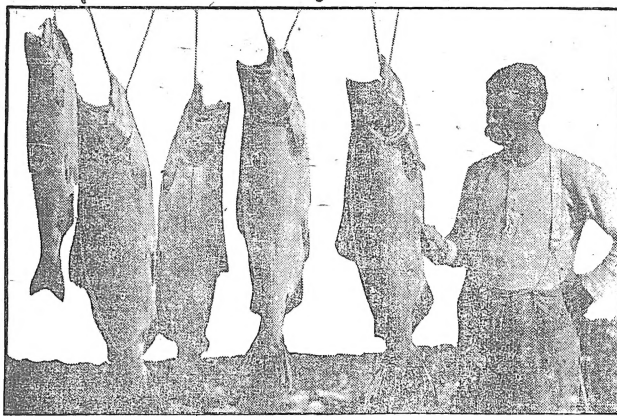
W. N. U. 1383

## Our Heritage of Opportunity



THE DIFFICULTIES THAT FACE CANADIANS TODAY ARE NOT HALF SO GREAT AS THOSE OUR FATHERS OVERCAME

## The Home of the Big-Tyee



Tyee Salmon caught at the mouth of Campbell River, Vancouver Island.

On the rim of the world in Western Canada, just off the mainland of British Columbia, lies Vancouver Island, an outpost of the Empire. This island, which, on a map of the world, looks almost negligible in comparison with the vast area of Canada, is as big as several of the Kingdoms of Europe, and is in reality made up of 15,000 square miles of magnificent and diversified country.

One of the island's chief attractions to the traveller, if he is anything of a sportsman, is the fine fishing and hunting to be obtained among the mountain fastnesses, the giant timber, and in the waters of the lakes and streams. A day or two's run out from Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, situated on the southern extremity of Vancouver Island, will take one to the heart of the primal solitudes, the sanctuary of all sorts of game from the black bear and the elk, to the beaver and the squirrel, from the quail to the eagle. But perhaps the sport which has made Vancouver Island famous is more its fishing than its hunting, for the salmon caught in the waters here are the biggest and gamiest in the world.

There are two streams on the island which rival one another from a sportsman's point of view. The first, which has been fished by all sorts of people from princes and prelates, down the social scale, is the Cowichan River, named for a famous Indian tribe which used to inhabit this part of the country, and about whom there are many tragic and romantic stories. The Prince of Wales, during his week's visit on Vancouver Island tried his luck in

this stream; the Duke of Devonshire and many of his predecessors have spent a holiday here; and King George himself, when he was in British Columbia, caught some rain bow beauties in this famous water. The river itself is over twenty miles in length from the lake to the sea, and has numbers of splendid "reaches" and good pools. Indian guides are a necessity. These fellows will take the canoes up the river for you, and you may travel up by motor and come down the stream with them. Fine steelheads are caught here on the fly in the winter and early spring months, and after the first freshets in the spring the rainbow and cut-throats begin to run, affording sport to the fisherman all summer until the river gets too low. Some Dolly Varden are also to be had. At the mouth of the river—Cowichan Bay—salmon run winter, spring and fall, some specially large ones coming in during the latter season.

But the most thrilling sport of all is to be obtained at Campbell River, the stream which forms the present mark the northern boundary of the transcontinental highway, and which is situated about two days' easy motor drive from Victoria. The Campbell River takes its rise in the mountain lakes in the interior of the island and comes pounding and roaring down to the sea, as noisy and impetuous as a wild beast suddenly unleashed, except for the spots where it widens out into the Campbell Lakes, and here it is as peacefully serene as the life sky itself. Eight miles in from its mouth it loses down a great cliff to find another bed for itself over a hundred

and fifty feet below. The falls here, are among the most magnificent to be found in the West. All along the Campbell River, where the current permits, is fine trout fishing, but it is not the joy of landing the speckled beauties which brings most fishermen to this stream.

During the months of August the magnificent steelhead known as the "Tyee Salmon" (King Salmon) come to the mouth of this river on its way to the spawning beds; and to appreciate just how endlessly exciting fishing can really be, one should see what goes on here at the height of the season. The fish run up to sixty pounds and over, and it is no uncommon sight to see a half a dozen boats all playing tyees at the same time. The water itself is never quiet, for here you feel the current of the boisterous river, and the swell from the sea. Add to this the noise of men and women shouting, your own lines singing in your ears, the boat laid over almost on its side from the pull of the heavy fish fighting for its life, and you have enough "thrills" to make you remember the occasion. Many is the time that gives the fisherman from a half hour to an hour's hard work before he is finally garfed.

The traps and seines of the commercial fishermen are threatening the magnificent rivers of British Columbia, and the Government is endeavoring to come to terms with them. At present the case is before the federal authorities, and letters of good sport will come to see a change enforced; will preserve our fisheries for all time to come. — N. McBerthoud, Sec. Min.

## LET'S GO!

TO PACIFIC COAST OR EASTERN CANADA FOR OUR SUMMER VACATION

A "JIM DANDY" VACATION  
Tour on the Canadian NationalPACIFIC  
COASTThrough Canadian  
Rockies, Choice of  
Routes on Land and  
Sea, Going or Return-  
ing. Liberal Stop-  
overs. See Jasper Park  
and Mt. Robson.EASTERN  
CANADAAll Rail and Lake and  
Rail, Choice of Routes  
See Toronto—Quaint  
Old Quebec—The  
Thousand Islands—  
Magnificent Niagara  
Falls. Sale down St.  
Lawrence.

LET US ASSIST YOU IN PLANNING THE VACATION

On your trip East have your travel plans include few days at "Minaki Inn" 115 miles east of Winnipeg

DECIDE NOW

To take a holiday. You owe it to yourself and family. Get suggestions and full information as to fares, reservations, train service, etc., from any agent. Ask for Tourist Booklets, they're free.

J. Madill,

District Passenger Agent  
EDMONTON, CAN.FOR  
SERVICE

Canadian National Railways

FOR  
Comfort

for half fees and some full fees. It was thought better to set a rule as to what should be charged

## Fall Rye

A campaign is now being carried on by the Western Colonization Company, urging the farmers of the prairie provinces to grow fall rye. This grain has proved very successful in other countries and it will pay the farmers of this district to investigate its possibilities. To those interested in the growing of fall rye, we print the following article from the Montreal Gazette:

"In northern Europe, and particularly in the Scandinavian countries, rye ranks first among the cereals produced, and is the basis of the food supply. It has been grown to some extent in Alberta for fifteen years, and during the past four or five years has come into increased favor in both Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. It utilizes the moisture of late fall and early spring, is hardly produced a good crop under favorable conditions, and a fair crop under conditions which would render successful wheat cultivation impossible. It prevents, or checks, the drifting of soil in wind swept areas, is an enemy to weeds, and is valuable for fodder and silage uses. Its cultivation has been recommended by recent dry farming congresses in the West and the Experimental stations of both the Dominion and provincial governments have given considerable attention to it, very good results have been given by a variety known as North Dakota which has out yielded the Alberta rye by nearly to per cent. In the last report of the Dominion Experimental Farms, fall rye is described as

"one of the most useful crops that can be grown, especially under arid conditions or where the soil is liable to blow." It will be seen that the suggestion now being put forward is not a new one, but the prominence which is being given to it, and the active measures which are being taken towards its adoption, should produce practical benefits which hitherto have been lacking except in isolated instances. If the dry areas of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan can be made productive and prosperous by these means a work of much more than local importance will have been accomplished."—Montreal Gazette.

## Chinook Advance

Published at Chinook, Alberta  
every ThursdayRobert Smith,  
Editor and Publisher.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1921

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Medical Association recently held in Calgary, it was decided that twenty five per cent of the usual fees will be charged in future in the treatment of cases which are supported by the Junior Red Cross organization. This decision was reached after the reading of a letter from the Alberta Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. The decision was unanimous.

The letter read by Dr. O'Callaghan set forth what the Junior Red Cross was doing in the province. It pointed out that there over fifteen thousand children enrolled in the Society, each of whom has to earn his or her membership fee and any other money which goes to carry on their work. Their efforts, stated the letter, are entirely concentrated on helping sick and crippled children whose parents cannot afford to give them proper medical treatment.

The medical men were told that over fifty children had already been treated in this way and some wonderful cures recorded. It was further explained that every cent of money which the children subscribed is spent on their patients—all the administration expenses are borne by the senior organization. In the past many doctors have been doing this work free of charge, some

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FULL STEAM AHEAD.

—London Opinion.

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HOUSE FOR SALE—A five roomed house on Railway Avenue. For price and terms apply to C. W. Rideout, Chinook.

FARM Wanted—Experienced farmer desires to rent equipped farm. State particulars first letter. Write P. O. Box 6, Chinook.

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FOR SALE—Kitchen Cabinet, Iron Bedstead and Heater. Apply to Mrs. D. V. Boyer, Chinook.

The Service Garage is selling plain casings 30 by 3 1/2 at 16.50 Non-Skids at 19.50 and Nobby Treads at 20.00. Other sizes of tires and tubes at proportionate prices.

POUND NOTICE  
Impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the S.E. 1/4 Sec. 28-28-8, W. of 4, on the 12th day of August, 1921. One Bay mare, white stripe on face, age about 3 yrs., weight about 1000 lbs. No visible brand.  
R. J. MARR,  
Poundkeeper.

Chinook Consolidated School  
Will each ratepayer kindly advise the Secretary-Treasurer of the School District before Saturday, Sept. 17th, if he is prepared to drive one of the School vans for a month or two during the fall and winter months, and if so, what month or months, payment for same to be applied on taxes  
Lorne Proudfoot,  
Sec.-Treas.

Estate of the Late Dr. Rosenkrans  
The Trust and Guarantee Company, Calgary, of whom L. E. Ormond, of Hanna, is attorney for this district, and J. L. Carter is local agent, are looking after the affairs of the above estate. Those indebted to the estate are requested to communicate with any of the above gentlemen, and those having property of the late Dr. Rosenkrans in their possession should turn it in to J. L. Carter for inventory at once.



# The Most Tragical Fraud Ever Imposed Upon Any Nation

Millions are perishing from hunger and its offspring, pestilence, in Russia, and the sympathies of the world are aroused by the kinship of suffering. Russia, which has endured the horrors of war, has been wronged by revolution, and has seen its Government displaced by a rule of incompetence and corruption, now faces starvation.

Russia, yesterday, under Czarist regime, was one of the great granaries of the world; today, under Lenin and Trotsky, the bins are rotting and the storehouses are bare. The Bolshevik leaders are blaming the drought and the extreme heat, for Nature is often made the scapegoat of man's incompetence. The foundations of Russia's sufferings are not so readily shifted, for their basic cause lies in Bolshevism, the grossest and most tragical fraud that has ever been imposed upon any people.

It is no new thing to hear Lenin and his partners declaim about the woes of Russia, but this time Bolshevism cannot blame the blockade nor the machinations of Capitalistic England. It is, indeed, to the capitalist countries that Russia today turns her suppliant gaze. The aid of the despised Caudets is invoked to placate the foreign nations whom she has wronged against and slandered, and the machinery of the discredited Czarist rule is refurbished to gain sympathy—only dollars.

The serfs of the towns, the factory slaves, who were forced to walk and talk and eat by card, grew faint with lack of nourishment, and lost the moral fibre that in other days would have spurred them to resist their oppressors. But the peasant, the world over, knows but one tyranny—the tyranny of the soil. He might give the semblance of obedience when he heard the crack of the master's whip, but Lenin found the lesson learned in Berlin were as false as the masters who taught them.

Moscow has kept its heel upon the factory workers, but Lenin was forced some months ago to accept the alternative of the overthrow of his rule or the substantial modification of his confiscatory land measures, and he was world-wise enough to take the latter course.

Lenin could absorb a thousand creeds of as many German philosophers, he might set up Marx as his God, but sooner or later he was bound to bow to truth—that "man will work only for a reward."

Today, when Bolshevism looks abroad at the empty barns, the full realization of this basic fact of all economies is brought home. The peasants of Russia have only sown for their own needs. They have rebelled against the Communism that Lenin sought to foist upon them. The dictator's eleven-hour repentance came too late.

Still the full tale of Bolshevistic incompetence is not yet told. It is because Russia has had a distorted creed forced upon her that her agony today is increased. Capitalistic countries finding themselves short of any staples through drought or from causes that have set up an unnatural condition have been able by their own efforts and through their despised but classic system, to obtain needed supplies from sister nations. They have developed their system of international barter and trade and have established their machinery of distribution. Not so with Communism. It must depend upon its own resources. Communists are sometimes apt to forget that if their followers are to enjoy all the profits and prizes of years of prosperity they must be content to suffer the pangs and the losses of the lean days. If the Communists are to be a self-sustaining close corporation they cannot fairly appeal to Capitalism when their system breaks down.

Lenin and his associates have today but one basis of appeal to the nations that they have fought and libelled—the basis of human sympathy. They can come as suppliants asking for bread for their children and the poor dupes whom Moscow has so shamefully deceived.

Their plea, indeed, would come with better grace if they would doff their clownish garb and the black masks of armed robbers and set to work to build up a new Russia, not on the threadbare tenets of a German-made philosophy, but on the foundations of common sense, experience and humanity.—Montreal Star.

The Baltic Sea has an average depth of only forty-three yards.

Play is the work a man does that isn't compulsory.

W. N. U. 1383

## Unity of Britain and France

### An Appeal For a Better Understanding Between the Two Nations

The London Daily Telegraph prints a communication "to our friends across the Channel," signed by a number of distinguished Frenchmen. The letter contains a strong appeal to the people of both nations to never relinquish the friendly feeling now existing as the outcome of the late war. It points out the dangers that may arise through misunderstandings caused by the game of politics, and the "injuries to the schemes of a few individuals for private ambition." The task devolves upon open and enlightened minds; the letter states, "those of intelligent men who, setting aside appearances, or preconceived systems, try to penetrate the very soul of the people and try to realize their essential affinities or differences."

The communication proceeds: "We shall never forget how in 1914 the whole of the British people, though taken unawares by war, sprang to our aid with the immense resources of their free empire. Alone amongst all the belligerents Great Britain enrolled 5,000,000 volunteers in the defence of Europe, and 800,000 of those now sleep their last sleep in the soil of France."

After pointing out that France is not a militaristic nation, and that victory has not turned her head, her post-war attitude is further analyzed. "If, in some of its phases, French opinion seems to English eyes unduly nervous in certain respects, it must be remembered that our country has suffered so cruelly from wanton aggression and has had to wait so long for the promised reparations, that it is entitled to be exacting where its safety is at stake. Let neither side ascribe importance to clamorous and irresponsible manifestations of such nervousness. That should be left to those who hope to benefit by our disagreements. It behoves us rather to educate the public, to teach it how far the voices from across the Channel are to be trusted, and to make clear the true tendencies of the great currents of national thought, at the present time."

## Pit Silos Better Than Older Type

### Walls Lined With Ten-Inch Plaster Resists Frost

Pit silos for Saskatchewan were advocated to the Regina Board of Trade by P. G. Holden, of the Agricultural Extension Department of the International Harvester Company. It was emphasized by the speaker that the western farmer must not depend entirely on the wheat crop as a source of livelihood, and that they must have other means of production if the wheat crop fails. In speaking of silos, Mr. Holden stated that the pit silo outclassed the older type. They are made by digging out pits and lining the walls with a ten-inch plaster. Pits may be dug to any depth, and the cost of the lining would not exceed \$30, which was a saving when compared with the \$300 of the standing silo. Silage thus stored will not freeze, and wind and lightning cannot cause damage to the pit silo.

## Taber Irrigation Project

### System Expected to Pay for Itself in One Year

Paying for an irrigation system in one year is the unique experience of the Taber project, comprising 17,000 acres, just east of the irrigated area operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It cost sixteen dollars an acre to build the ditches and laterals and conservative estimates of the average yield on the 13,000 acres under crop are twenty bushels to the acre, against eight bushels on the dry land adjoining. This is the first year that the Taber project has been in operation.

## B.C. Salmon for Europe

One of the largest single lots of salmon to leave Vancouver on shipboard left recently on board the Royal Mail Steam Packet steamer "Somersetshire." The salmon was consigned to France, United Kingdom, Belgium and other continental countries and consisted of 65,000 cases or between 2,500 and 3,000 tons.

The sea has a great effect on temperature; in hot climates it reduces the heat and in cold climates it mitigates the cold.

Besides the parrot there are more than twenty different kinds of birds that talk.

## Cornwell's Ship Now Obsolete

### Light Cruiser Was In Thickest of Jutland Battle

H.M.S. Chester, one of the most famous ships of the British Navy, has arrived at Chatham from Sheerness, and has taken her place among the fleet of obsolete vessels in the river. She is to be sold. It was on the Chester that Jack Cornwell won his V.C. at the Battle of Jutland, for remaining at his post when the rest of the gun's crew had been killed. Pounded by German shells during this engagement, the Chester's decks became strewn with dead and wounded. With all but two of her guns out of action, the light cruiser remained in the thickest of the battle, and nearly one-third of her crew were either killed or wounded. After the battle she made her way into Hull in a terribly battered condition. The Chester is a comparatively new ship, having been commissioned in May, 1916, two weeks before the battle of Jutland. The suggestion has been made that she should be kept as a naval relic.

## Mineral Production In B.C.

### Value Is Seven Per Cent. Greater Than In 1919

Despite the decided fall in prices of metals, mineral production in British Columbia for the last year totalled \$35,543,84, seven per cent. greater in value than the production of 1919, which was valued at \$33,296,313, according to the annual report of the ministry of mines. The report contrasts this showing with the announcement of reductions in mineral output in other sections of the continent. Last year's figures bring total mineral production of this province for all years, since records have been kept, beginning with 1882, up to \$706,192,978.

## Some Cots

A pure-Bred Percheron filly at the Pennsylvania State College celebrated her first birthday by tipping the scales at 1,280 pounds which is some 500 or 600 pounds more than the weight of the ordinary yearling colt. The filly had two gallons of skim milk a day besides the regular ration of grain.—Youth's Companion.

## The Totems At Alert Bay

A pleasant run along the Alaska Route, a summer holiday by water from Vancouver brings one to Alert Bay at the north end of Vancouver Island.

At Alert Bay are to be seen the Totem Poles and Indian Communities. Houses and the remains of the curious tree-burials, popular till recently with the Skeewahs.

The Totems here have long since come to be regarded as one of the wonders of the world as inscrutable in their way as Pyramid and Sphinx. And so it is little wonder that not a week goes by, in summer, but groups of visitors from every corner of the globe may be seen landing here from both North and South-bound boats to view at close hand these "Sphinxes of America."

The world has always had wood-carvers. But never anywhere at any time "carvings" like unto these Pacific Coast Totems.

The outstanding "points" of the totem, which strike the visitor ashore for a few hours, are overwhelming.

### One question:

Who carved them?

Who conceived the idea?

How old are they etc.

We know it was not till very lately that the Coastal Indians possessed any steel tools. How then was it possible so long ago for them to cut so deep and clean a line as here gives decision to the totem-face?

All of these questions, and hundreds of others of like nature, after all these years since first the Totem was discovered by the white man, still remains without a definite answer it is more than half the charm of the Sphinx that she has never spoken. Indeed, half the charm and spell woven of the Totem lies in the stories that every visitor, beholding them, is free to weave to fancy, aided and guided by Tradition.

For though the written word may be wholly lacking "Tradition" has never anywhere woven prettier stories, clinging like graceful draperies trailing off in to these Northern mists, than about these wooden figures of the wonderful Totems, that wind around the shore-road at Alert Bay.

Here is that marvellous figure, the Thunder Bird, with its eagle-eye and hinged beak that drops open through which entrance was made to the feast-hall in times of Potlach.

## An Agricultural Enemy

### Immense Losses Incurred to the Farmer Through Weeds

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have estimated that weeds do \$300,000,000 worth of damage to the agricultural interests per annum. In Canada also the yield of field crops is enormously reduced from this cause. It is hardly necessary to refer to a bulletin issued by the Seed Branch at Ottawa on "Weeds and Weed Seeds," that gives a list of nearly three hundred varieties known to this country, to realize that weeds lower the yield, depreciate the quality and value of crops, and add to the cost of production. They rob the soil of plant food and moisture; they crowd out more useful plants, being hardier and generally more prolific, and they attract injurious insects and harbour fungus diseases. They are spread from district to district through transportation facilities by land and water, through impure seed; the wind carries them long distances and animals distribute them through their excrement and from lodgement in their coats. Every province has adopted legislation looking for the suppression of noxious weeds, and this year an instruction train was operated through the three prairie provinces to give information to farmers regarding the weed problem. It might be mentioned the publication referred to gives a minute description of the majority of the weeds, with methods that should be followed for their eradication. It also states that no fewer than over 150 different species of weed seeds were found in samples of grain and seed submitted to the Ottawa Seed Branch for analysis in one year.

## Wireless To Be Revolutionized

An important announcement may be looked for at any moment now from the Marconi Company, who are conducting experiments with a new wireless receiving apparatus that is expected to revolutionize the sending and receiving of wireless messages. The details of the invention are being jealously guarded owing to the fact that some of the countries that will desire to make use of the invention are outside the patent convention.

Long-headed clergymen preach short sermons.

# Romance and Science Bound Up In Trip To Frozen Southern Seas

## Co-Operative Marketing

### Saskatchewan Societies Show Big Increase in Membership and Business Handled

Saskatchewan co-operative marketing societies had an increase of \$1,25,163 in the amount of business handled last year, compared with the turnover in 1919. The membership was increased by 646, making the total at the end of the year 18,874. The paid-up capital invested increased from \$362,251 to \$466,009. Fifty-four societies marketing livestock shipped 912 carloads and received therefor \$1,329,209. The value of supplies sold was \$5,885,385. The total business handled amounted to 7,144,659.

## Livestock Situation

### U. S. Tariff Bill Will Hurt Alberta Cattle Industry

The cattle industry of Alberta is going to be hard hit by the new U. S. tariff bill. The West found its nearest and best market to the South and spent all its time during the past several years developing it. If the West would now finish and slaughter its cattle and seek the European markets it would serve its own best interests and teach a lesson to Uncle Sam at the same time that the Western Prairies are not a mere adjunct to the United States, but a busy agricultural and industrial center able to take care of itself.

## Reassuring

Nervous Tourist: "What if the bridge should break and the train fall into the river?"  
Conductor: "Don't worry, sir, this road won't miss it. It has a lot of trains."

## Chinese Divide Profits

In China it is a custom widely observed for a shopkeeper to divide about ten per cent of the profits among the employees at the New Year.

## Amid the cheers of thousands of well-wishers lined along the Thames embankment, and the frantic tooting of ships' sirens, the aptly-named

expedition commanded by Sir Ernest Shackleton started recently on the first leg of a 30,000-mile voyage of discovery in the uncharted seas of the frozen south.

Romance and science are bound up in this new adventure in the Polar regions. The journey will take Sir Ernest 30,000 miles in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and in the uncharted seas of the South Pole. The explorers are making the Enderby Quadrant, the Antarctic, south of South Africa. Some 90 years have passed since a ship was in these waters.

The Quest will also search for the lost Pacific island of Tunkni, mentioned in missionary history and native legend, but never seen; it will search also for secret seas, whose existence is believed but not proved.

The ship is barely 200 tons net. Its length is 111 feet, and depth 12 feet. Its sides are two feet thick of oak, pine and fir, and its bows are shod with steel. A remarkable feature of the expedition will be the vessel's lack of crew—fewer than is distinct from the scientific works. The staff of the expedition will manage the ship.

The British Admiralty has lent an oceanographical equipment, and the air ministry has lent two officers who will do kite and balloon work. Sounding platforms have been built on the vessel, which will enable the scientific staff to sound the ocean to a depth of six miles, half-a-mile more than ever has been done before.

Arrangements have been made so that the vessel can steam for 10,000 miles without refueling. A seaplane is housed on a special deck, and two moving picture men are among the staff. The Quest will have on board stores for two years.

## Good Fishing In Northern Lakes

### Fishermen at Lesser Slave Lake and Lac La Biche Are Doing Well

Up to August 13th 115,000 pounds of fish of all descriptions had been taken from the waters of Lac La Biche. Of this amount 80,000 pounds represented the white fish catch, the balance being pickerel, pike, and other varieties of the coarser fish. Fishing in Lac La Biche commenced on July 15th, and reports from the fishermen show that they consider this year's operations will double the output of last year. The quality of the fish is excellent, and everyone in the Lac La Biche fishing industry is wearing a broad smile. Over 25 fishermen, holding commercial licenses, are employed in removing the finny inhabitants from the depths.

Fish are plentiful on the Lesser Slave also, and up to August 14th over fifteen cars left the lake ports for outside points. Taken all round, the fishing is better this year, and in addition to the whitefish a very heavy catch of pickerel is reported up to the end of last week, from the east end of the lake.

Last year the total pickerel catch for the entire season amounted to 56,000 pounds, but in the present year the catch has already totalled 46,000 pounds and there is still a clear month and a half of fishing. The catch in the eastern end of the lake is the best for many years, but the western section is apparently devoid of fish. More pickerel than usual have been caught.

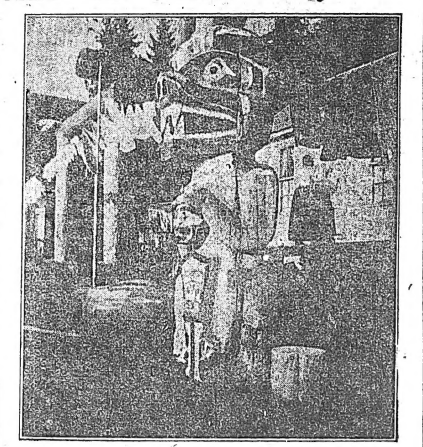
Well over 150 fishermen are employed on the Lesser Slave in commercial fishing, the catch up to August 13th being approximately 350,000 pounds of fish. From the Lesser Slave is being shipped out in excellent condition the majority of the product finding a market in Chicago, where Alberta whitefish is exceedingly popular.—Edmonton Bulletin.

## British Columbia Efforts

The movement of shingles and copper from British Columbia to the Pacific ports via the Panama Canal is continuing. Every week about ten million shingles are shipped, and a thousand tons of copper go monthly. Recently paper and pulp has been added to the list.

The buzzing sound made by flies is produced by the rapid vibration of the wings, which may amount to 600 beats a second.

Give your local merchants a chance. Buy at home.



Bear Totem Pole.

Tradition has been very busy with the Thunder-Bird. Something about it makes it "the king of the Totems."

The story of the Thunder-Bird that lets most light on the Indian character of other days is a gruesome tale of treachery on the part of the Alerts toward their ancient foe the tribes of the Nimpkish.

The Nimpkish folk were invited to a "Potlach" and burying the hatchet, they came. Only to be murdered one at a time as they wriggled through the Thunder Bird's beak to the feast-hall. The entrance was so narrow and the blow from within so swift and unexpected that not even a sound escaped to warn the men waiting outside. Thus, tradition says, "Was done to death every Nimpkish who came to the feast."

Next in importance to the Thunder Bird comes The Bear, frank-eyed and sporty, carrying between powerful paws the "copper" symbol of Chieftainship among the Indians to this day.

The chief whom the Bear symbolizes was evidently a hunter—pre-eminently of bears. And so cleverly did he hunt and study Bear's habits that in time he himself came to have something of the nature of the animal he hunted. The whole make-up of "The Bear" bespeaks geniality

## Oh, Money! Money!

— BY —

ELEANOR H. PORTER

Printed by Special Arrangements with The Allen, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued)

"None, perhaps," still smiled Mr. Smith good-humoredly.

"Why don't you let them alone then? What do you expect to find?"

"Why, I—I—I," Mr. Smith was plainly nonplussed.

"Well, I can tell you it's a silly business, whatever you find. If you find your grandfather's a bigger man than you are, you'll be proud of it; but you ought to be ashamed of it—because you aren't bigger yourself! On the other hand, if he isn't as big as you are, you'll be ashamed of that, when you ought to be proud of it—because you've gone him one better. But you won't. You'll be proud of it—I've seen you before. But can't you do any more real work?"

"He is doing work, real work now, father," interposed Miss Maggie quickly. "He's having a wonderful time. If you'd only help him, now, and show him those papers, and—"

A real terror came into Mr. Smith's eyes, but Mr. Duff was already on his feet.

"Well, I shan't," he observed tartly. "I'm not a fool, he is. I am going out to the porch where I can get some air."

"There, work as long as you like Mr. Smith. I knew you'd rather work by yourself," nodded Miss Maggie, moving the piles of papers nearer him.

"But, good heavens, how do you stand?" exploded Mr. Smith before he realized that this time he had really said the words aloud. He blushed a painful red.

Miss Maggie, too, colored. Then, abruptly, she laughed.

"After all, it doesn't matter. Why shouldn't I be frank with you? You couldn't help seeing—how things were, of course, and I forgot, for a moment, that you were a stranger. Everybody in Hillerton understands."

You see, father is nervous, and not at all well. We have to humor him."

"But do you mean that you always have to tell him to do what you don't want, in order to get your own way?"

Mr. Smith, finding himself in very deep water, blushed again painfully.

Miss Maggie met his dismayed gaze with cheerful candor.

"Tell him to do what I don't want in order to get to do what I do want him to? Yes, oh, yes. But I don't mind; really I don't. I'm used to it now. And when you know how, what does it matter? After all, where is the difference? To most of the world we say, 'Please do,' when we want a thing, while to him we have to say, 'Please don't.' That's all. You see, it's really very simple—when you know how."

"Simple! Great Scott!" muttered Mr. Smith. He was about to say yes; but Miss Maggie, with a smiling nod, turned away, so he went back to his work.

Benny, wandering in from the kitchen, with both hands full of cookies, plumped himself down on the cushioned window-seat, and drew a sigh of content.

"Say, Aunt Maggie."

"Yes, dear."

"Can I come ter live with you?"

"Certainly not!" The blithe voice and pleasant smile took all the sting from the prompt refusal. "What would father and mother do?"

"Oh, they wouldn't mind."

"Benny!"

"They wouldn't. Maybe pa would—'a little, but Bess and ma wouldn't. And I'd like it."

"Nonsense, Benny!" Miss Maggie crossed to a little stand and picked up a small box. "Here's a picture puzzle. See if you can do it."

Benny shifted his now depleted stock of cookies to one hand, dropped to his knees on the floor, and began the contents of the box upon the seat before him.

"They won't let me eat cookies any more at home—in the house, I mean. Too many crumbs."

"But you know you have to pick up your crumbs here, dear."

"Yep, but I don't mind—after I've had the fun of eatin' first. But they won't let me drop 'em ter begin with, there, nor take any of the boys into the house. Honest, Aunt Maggie, there ain't anything a feller can do, seems so, if ye live on the West Side."

Mr. Smith, copying dates at the table, was conscious of a slightly apprehensive glance in his direction from Miss Maggie's eyes, as she murmured—

"But you're forgetting your puzzle, Benny. You've put only five pieces together."

"I can't do puzzles there, either," Benny's voice was still mournful.

"All the more reason, then, why you should like to do them here. See, where does this dog's head go?"

Listlessly Benny took the bit of fitted wood in his fingers and began to fit it into the pattern before him.

"I used ter do 'em an' leave 'em 'round, but ma says I can't now. Callers might come and find 'em, an' what would they say—on the West Side?"

## TELLS HOW CATARRH IS DESTROYED QUICKLY

Catarrh sufferers, meaning those with colds, sore throat, bronchial trouble, etc., can all be fixed up right at home by inhaling "Catarrozone." In using "Catarrozone" you don't take medicine into the stomach—you just breathe a healing vapor vapor direct to the lungs and air passages. The purest balsams and the greatest antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists—germs are killed, foul secretions are destroyed, nature is given a chance and the disease ends quickly. Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of "Catarrozone" is breathed—sneezing and coughing cease at once, because irritation is removed. Bronchitis, irritation and weakness in the throat soon disappear. Use "Catarrozone" whether young or old. Two months treatment, \$1.00, small fee used by dealers everywhere. The Catarrozone Co., Montreal.

Side! An' that's the way 't is with everything. Ma an' Bess are always doin' things, or not doin' 'em, for those callers. An' I don't see why. They never come—not new ones."

"But they do, when they get acquainted. You haven't found where the dog's head goes yet?"

"Pa says he don't want ter get acquainted with 'em. He's got the old friends, that don't mind baked beans an' shirt-sleeves, an' doin' yer own work, an' what thinks more of yer heart than they do of yer pocket-book. But ma wants a hired girl."

An' say, we have ter wash our hands every time we touch the table, I mean—in those little glass wash-dishes. Ma went down an' bought some, an' she's usin' 'em every day, so's ter get used to 'em. She says everybody that is anybody has 'em nowadays. Bess thinks they're great, but I don't. I don't like 'em a mite."

"Oh, come, come, Benny! It does n't matter—it doesn't really matter, does it, if you do have to use the little dishes? Come, you're not half doing the puzzle."

"I know it," Benny shifted his position, and picked up a three-cornered bit of wood carrying the picture of a dog's paw. "But I was just thinkin'." You see, things are so different on the West Side. Why even Benny's different. He isn't so hardy any more. He's got a new job."

"What?" Miss Maggie turned from the puzzle with a start.

"Oh, just for ever's. It's keepin' books for a man. L brings in quite a lot extra, ma says, but she wouldn't leave home some on the table, I mean when she broke. She's savin' up for a chafrin' dish. What's a chafrin' dish? Do you know?" You eat out of a chafrin' dish, an' Bess wants one. Gussie Pennock's got one. All our cat's different, seems so, on the West Side. Ma has dinners nights now, instead of noons. She says the Pennocks do, an' everybody does who anybody. But I don't like it. Pa don't either, an' half the time he can't get home in time for it, anyhow, on account of gettin' back to his new job."

"Oh, I've found where the dog's head goes," cried Miss Maggie. There was a hint of desperation in her voice. "I shan't have to make all done for myself, if you don't look out, Benny. I don't believe you can do it, anyhow."

"I can, too. You just see if I can't!" retorted Benny, with sudden spirit, falling to work in earnest. "I never saw a puzzle yet I couldn't do!"

Mr. Smith, bending assiduously over his work at the table, heard Miss Maggie's sigh of relief and echoed it, from sympathy.

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for Aunt Maggie!" laughed Mr. Smith suddenly.

"Aunt Maggie? Oh, you don't know Aunt Maggie, yet. She's always tryin' ter make people think things don't matter. You'll see!" crowed Benny.

A moment later he had turned down his own street, and Mr. Smith was left to go on alone.

Very often, in the days that followed, Mr. Smith thought of this speech of Benny's. He had opportunity to verify it, for he was seeing a good deal of Miss Maggie, and it seemed, indeed, to him that half the town was coming to her to learn that something "didn't matter"—though very seldom, except to Benny, did he hear her say the words themselves. It was merely that to her would come men, women, and children, each with a sorry tale of discontent or disappointment. And it was always as if they left with their burden, for when they turned away, head and shoulders were erect once more, eyes were bright, and the step was alert and eager.

He used to wonder how she did it. For that matter, he wondered how she did a great many things.

Mr. Smith was, indeed, seeing a good deal of Miss Maggie, these days. He told himself that it was the records that attracted him. But he did not always copy records. Sometimes he just sat in one of the comfortable chairs and watched Miss Maggie, content if she gave him a word now and then.

He liked the way she carried her head, and the way her hair waved away from her shapely forehead. He liked the quiet strength of the way her capable hands lay motionless in her lap when their services were not required. He liked to watch her twinkle in her eye, and for the dimple in her cheek that told a smile was coming. He liked to hear her talk to Benny. He even liked to hear her talk to her father—when he could control his temper sufficiently. Best of all he liked his own comfortable feeling of being quite at home, and at peace with all the world—the feeling that always came to him now whenever he entered the house, in spite of the fact that the welcome accorded him by Mr. Duff was hardly more friendly than at the first.

(To Be Continued.)

## Turning The Corner

Indications Point to Return of Normal Business Conditions

"Orders are coming in steadily and in increasing numbers," says A. E. Staley, of Decatur.

"We have unquestionably passed the worst," said E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel corporation, commenting on the poor showing made in the last quarter's report of the profits of that business.

Textile mills are beginning to run steadily in the south and east. One great cotton mill in Massachusetts put its spring fabric samples on view one day last week, and within three days the output of the mill for the entire season was taken by the wholesalers.

The signs are now really right. Foolish optimism is one of the most foolish of all business mistakes. The man who fools himself is the most badly fooled man in the list.

But with a stabilization of values which has come within the last few weeks, there has come also the sounder business foundations, the higher productivity of labor, the more efficient and efficient management of affairs, so that the forward step which is taken now will be held. Gains now made are real, not imaginary or visionary, and they will be made greater as conditions continue to improve.

Indications are multiplying that while the country is far from back to the normal business prosperity, the upturn is gradually being made. The Decatur Review.

Western Butter Scores High

Edmonton Secured Highest in Dominion for July Sample.

The quality of butter submitted to date by the provincial creameries in the Dominion educational scoring contest is better than in any previous year, according to the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, J. A. Rudnick.

Edmonton City Dairy secured the highest score of any sample since the competition commenced in 1919, with 98 points for their July sample. The highest scoring sample for June was supplied by the Central Creameries, Calgary, with 97.5 points, and for May by the Shoal Lake Creamery, of Manitoba, with 97 points.

Our slogan for the coming year should be, "Buy at Home." Add to your own and your neighbor's prosperity by keeping the money circulating in our own district.

Porcelain was the accidental discovery of an alchemist who was experimenting in earthen for the making of crucibles.

Plaster of Paris derives its name from the fact that it was originally obtained from Montmartre, a suburb of Paris.

For some women it's never too late to pretend.

People hate to get a reputation for what they really are.

## Beginning of Beekeeping

A Few Colonies of Bees Should Be Kept On Every Farm

The excellent yield of honey that beekeepers in some quarters have enjoyed this season will no doubt have the effect of stimulating interest in the business of keeping bees. In well kept favourably located apiaries this year yields of upwards of 100 pounds per colony of excellent honey have been extracted. All years have not been as good as this for honey production, but there have been few failure years. In any case bees are not expensive to keep, and their feeding is usually taken care of without direct outlay. Unless one has an aversion to keeping bees, there is very little reason why at least a few colonies could not be kept on every farm. Honey has a claim to be regularly used in every home because of the delicacy of its flavour and for its food value. There are an increasing number of people who make beekeeping their principal business. The amount of extracted honey that may be obtained from a well-managed colony of bees varies with years and localities. From 30 to 120 pounds per colony is set down by the Dominion Apiarist in Bulletin No. 26, as the yield for an average year.

While the spring is the best time of the year to begin bee-keeping, it is not necessary to wait until that season to learn something of the business, indeed one cannot become too well versed in the handling of any new business before undertaking it. Occasion should be taken to visit successful beekeepers to see how the hive is constructed and the bees handled; also to learn by question and answer many things about bees and their management, which are not nearly so easily acquired by the perusal of books. It is a mistake to start on a large scale. One or two colonies are enough to begin with. When experience has been gained the number may be increased.

Nothing is more discouraging to the beginner after he has gone extensively into bee-keeping than to lose most of the bees through bad wintering or some other cause, all from the want of a little experience. It is a good plan to make the bees pay their way after the first outlay. If one desires to go into bee-keeping and the opportunity of obtaining a few colonies this autumn presents itself, it may be good business to take advantage of it. The question of wintering then becomes an immediate problem, and it is best as a rule to follow instructions obtained from successful beekeepers in the neighborhood. Bees do not become torpid in winter like other insects, but they generate heat and consume their stores in so doing. Successful wintering depends principally upon the number of bees in the cluster, the youth of the bees, sufficient and wholesome stores, and protection from cold. When good protection is provided the bees do not need to produce so much heat; consequently, less stores are consumed and there is less drain upon the vitality of the bees. To winter satisfactorily, each colony requires to have a good fertile queen and enough bees to crowd between seven to ten combs. Weak colonies may have to be united. To get plenty of bees reared in September in regions where but little honey is gathered during those months, the queen should be one that has been reared during the summer, that is to say, she must be young and vigorous. Each colony should have 30 to 45 pounds of wholesome sealed stores, depending on the intensity of the cold and condition of the storage material. Bulletin No. 26, to which reference has been made obtained from the Publications Branch of the

## Children Cry for Fletcher's

# CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

## What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

## In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, gives detail for both cellar and outdoor wintering, and other information of much value to beekeepers whether they live in Ontario or some other part of Canada.

The smallest apartment houses are those occupied by bees. In a cubic foot of honeycomb there are about 9,000 cells.

The first agricultural society in Great Britain was instituted in Scotland in 1723.

St. Luke is said to have reported the Sermon on the Mount in shorthand.

## New York Wants Alberta Butter

Dealers in Edmonton Receive Order For 1,000,000 Pounds

Butter from the Edmonton district is in demand, and one of the largest orders ever recorded there was placed recently when Paul de Wolff, of Sardis, B.C., asked local dealers to supply him with 1,000,000 destined for the New York market. A million pounds order is a big one to fill, but agents at half a dozen or more other central Alberta points are also being asked, to assist in filling the order.

Bad temper means bad business.



# CLARK'S

## Corned Beef

A good nourishing food, ready to serve and inexpensive. Try it cold or heat in slices and serve with fried eggs instead of hash. No bone, no gristle, no waste and every can with the Government guarantee of purity. Clark's Good Things are made from Canadian Farm Produce and sold everywhere in Canada.

**MACDONALD'S**

**PRINCE OF WALES**

**CHEWING TOBACCO**

*The Tobacco with a heart*

Canada's standard since 1858

Use **MURINE** for **EYES**

Sun Wind Dust & Cinders

RECOMMENDED BY DRUGGISTS & OPTICIANS

WRITE FOR FREE EYE BOOK, MURINE CO. CHICAGO

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## Lime In Agriculture

The use of lime in proper quantity, in proper quality, and at the proper time will prove beneficial to most soils. Used otherwise, its effects are the reverse. That there may be no lack of knowledge on the subject, there has been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa a revised edition of a bulletin entitled "Lime in Agriculture," in which the Dominion Chemist, Dr. F. T. Shutt, has dealt comprehensively with the subject. From this bulletin it is learned that there are several classes of lime, such as quick lime, burnt lime, caustic lime, stone lime, etc. also that limestone of excellent quality is to be found in many parts of Canada, especially in the East and at some points in British Columbia. Some exists in Manitoba in the vicinity of lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis. Otherwise there is none available on the prairies. What is known as lime kiln refuse is sometimes sold as "Agricultural Lime," but the advice is tendered that pur-

chases should be made only on analysis as to the percentages of quicklime, carbonate of lime, etc. present. The chief objects of the application of lime, or carbonate of lime, are the neutralization of sourness and the improvement of the mechanical condition of soils. The characteristic of the soils that should be treated are pointed out and the influence of lime explained. The comparative values of the different kinds are set forth as well as the methods of application. Attention is given to the use and misuse of lime and results from detailed experiments.

## Mr. L. P. Leavitt, Chiropractor In Chinook

Mr. L. P. Leavitt, D.C. Chiropractor, of Devonport, Iowa, arrived in Chinook on Wednesday. Mr. Leavitt is a graduate of Palmer School of Chiropractic, and intends practicing in Chinook.

Marquis wheat sown on May 11 in the Saskatoon district was fully headed out on June 30.

## Labor Shortage In Saskatchewan

According to reports from the employment service department at Ottawa, the province of Saskatchewan are short about 3,000 men to help with the harvest.

## Wanted!

At once, Fifty Boys and as many Girls, in the Sunday school, Chinook Church at 11 a.m. next Sunday.

Parents are careful to see that their children go to school every day, whether the children like it or not. On the other hand, the child is often left to please himself, as to whether he shall go to Sunday School. The Great Teacher said "Seek first the Kingdom of God." Now father, are you helping your boy to do this. Do you ever talk with your boy about God and His program? Do you study the scriptures with him? If not, will you see that he goes to Sunday School. Gladstone and Roosevelt were great Sunday School boys and bible students always.

## Open Season for Nimrods

The duck shooting season commenced to day. A good many of our local sports left last night so as to be on their favorite hunting grounds early this morning. Now for the stories of mystical shots at 200 yards, marvellous feats performed at two different flocks.

## School Open

The Chinook Cons. School opened to day (Sept. 1st) for the fall term. Mr. W. H. Belden is principal. The other members of the teaching staff are Miss Keist, Miss Ethridge and Miss Storey.

Soldier-settlers in the prairie provinces of Western Canada have put 500,000 acres of new land under cultivation this year. Settlers of this class have taken up nearly five million acres of land in Canada and are making good.

## CHINOOK MARKETS

Wheat, No. 1	\$1 15
" No. 2	1 12
" No. 3	1 07
Oats, No. 2, Canada West	28
Oats, feed	22
Barley	48
Flax	1 60
Rye	80
Live Hogs (Calgary)	60 00
Eggs	30
Butter	30

## Genuine Ford Repairs And Dominion Tires At The Service Garage Chinook, Alberta

Headers and Binders. Also New header attachment for eight foot Binder. Order Your Twine Now

## A. McAlister

Agent For I.H.C. Farm Implements

## Thresher's Supplies

Belting, Lace Leather  
Belt Dressing  
Oils and Greases

Full line of Forks, Fork Handles and all other Hardware needed by the thresher on hand.

## Banner Hardware

"Yours for Service and satisfaction"

We sell Newcastle Coal



**TO SAVE IS TO SUCCEED!**

Thrifty Citizens continue to invest their Savings in

**ALBERTA GOVERNMENT**

**5 per cent. Demand Savings Certificates**

**BECAUSE**


they know the value of SAFETY and quick AVAILABILITY in these interest-bearing securities.

These Certificates may be purchased in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and 10,000, and are payable on demand.

Address all communications to the Deputy Provincial Treasurer

**HON. HERBERT GREENFIELD,**  
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**W. V. NEWSON,**  
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Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alta.



The Province of Alberta  
Also offers  
**15-Year 6 p.c.**  
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# Flour! Flour!

## Robin Hood Flour

is sold with a guarantee. Here is a copy-please read it:

## Our "Money Back" Guarantee

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR is guaranteed to give you better satisfaction than any other Flour milled in Canada your dealer is authorized to refund the FULL PURCHASE PRICE with a 10 per cent. PENALTY ADDED, if after two bakings you are not thoroughly satisfied with the Flour, and will return the unused portion to him "

## Robin Hood Mills, Limited

There is a guarantee in every sack. It must be very good flour or else we would have been asked to refund money.

Try even a 24 lb. or 49 lb. sack and just experiment for yourself on the merits of Robin Hood.

You'll be well satisfied.

## J. R. MILLER'S

## Letter Heads

## Envelopes

And all kinds of

## Job Printing

Leave Us Your Order.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

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Job Department.